tariff has not had a fair trial; and it might hereafter bring in revenue sufficient for the wants of the government. But it would require ten million annually above the estimates of the Secretary to meet the deficit, and it was no likely that so much could be raised by it. It might also be said that we have no time to make a radical change in the system. To that he would reply that we have much more time than was bestowed upon the present tariff law; that was only discussed for a few hours. If, however, there should not be time for a thorough examination and readjustment, we might accomplish the object to a partial manner by adding four or five per cent, to the rates as they stand, or he would prefer to take the tariff of 1846 rather than fail of having any change. The manufacturers of iron would be satisfied with a very moderate specific duty on the sevenal kinds of the foreign articlefor instance, six dollars per ton on pig metal, twelve dollars on railroad fron, and fourteen or fifteen on rolled and hammered bars; which would not exceed the average paid under the edvalerers principle for a number of years past. At a moderate rate of duty, the American iron-maker can compete with the foreign manufactured article, if that article is of good quality; but he cannot afford to sell good fron as low as the Eoglish poor iron can be afforded, and he can make the best The amendments providing for the purchase of one hundred additional copies of Eenton's Abridgment and two additional copies of Calhoun's works were rejected Mr. STANTON, of Vliginia, said that if it could not be shown that the appropriation of \$45,000 for clerks in the offices of surveyors general, to be appointed under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, was absolutely necessary, he would make to anomal hy striking out the

appropriation altogether.

Mr. PHELPS of Missouri, moved to amend the amendment by reducing the appropriation to \$25,000; which was not agreed to.

The question being taken on Mr. Stanton's amend-

ment, it was agreed to—ayes 84, noes 45.
Mr. GROW, of Pennsylvania, moved to amend by reducing the appropriation of \$74,000 for the expenses of the assay office at New York to \$30,000. He saw no

article, if that article is of good quality; but he cannot afford to sell good iron as low as the English poor iron cam be afforded, and he can make the best nearly as cheap as the worst. He may stand far competition, but he needs protection against fraud and deception. If Congress could rightfully legislate to exclude inferior iron? Mr. B. also alluded to the evils which were the result of paper currency, and expressed his belief that it would be much better were all bills of a less denomination than fifty dollars to be prohibited. The charge had often been made that the tariff is so regulated as to afford a larger share of protection to

is so regulated as to afford a larger share of protection to the North and East than to the South and West. Mr. B

deprecated all argument based on sectional divisions of this country, but he was forced in self-defence to answer

this objection, and he proceeded to point out how the advantages of the postal system and of the public lands had been unequally distributed. In some of the southern and western States the expenses of the postal system are

the purpose of taking up the consular appropriation bill which was not agreed to—yeas 20, nays 23—as follows:

WHICH Was Hot agreed to your 20, mays 25 - 48 follows:
YEAS Messrs Bates, Bayard, Benjamin, Bigler, Chesnit, Clay
Chigman, Crittenden, Davis, Fitch, Fitzpatrick, Houston, Hunter,
Jones, Mason, Feirree, Pugh, Reid, Shdell, and Ward-20.
NAYS Messrs. Alben, Bright, Brodonick, Brown, Cameron, Chandier, Clark, Dixon, Doolitiek, Durkoe, Foot, Hale, Hamlio, Harlan,
Iverson, Johnson of Tennesseo, Kennedy, King, Mallory, Seward,
Shields, Shymons, and Thomson of New Jersey-24.

Mr. BROWN thought it would be well to let the bill

Mr. YULEE moved to lay the bill on the table ; which

The bill was rejected—yeas 22, nays 25—as follows:

NAYS—Mesers, Allen, Bayard, Bell, Benjamin, Broderick, Camer Chaudler, Clark, Collamer, Hale, Hamiin, Houston, Hunter, John of Tennessee, Kennedy, King, Mallory, Pugh, Reid, Seward, Thom of New Jersey, Trumbull, Wade, Wilson, and Yuleo—25.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

INSPECTOR OF STEAM VESSELS.

The committees being called—
Mr. FAULKNER, of Virginia, from the Committee or

On motion of Mr. FAULKNER, the committee was discharged from the further consideration of the petition of Eliza A. Connell, wife of Patrick Connell, and it was

Mr. NIBLACK, of Indiana, on leave, offered a res

After the consideration of executive business-The Senate adjourned.

was not agreed to.

Mr. DOOLITTLE hoped the bill would be allowed to

the arsay office at New York to \$30,000. He saw no mode by which the money could be expended unless for political purposes. The amendment was concurred in.

A number of other amendments reducing the expenses of the assay offices were offered and adopted.

Mr. BRANCH, of North Carolina, moved to amend by reducing the appropriation of one million of dollars for the purchase of property in the city of New York by two hundred and fifteen thousand dollars. He understood the purchase of property in the city of New York by two hundred and fifteen thousand dollars. He understood that the government was about to purchase a building for the use of the United States courts, for the latter sum; but as by the terms of its lease it was privileged to make the purchase for the same sum at any time within fifteen years, he thought that, in the present exhausted condi-tion of the treasury, they should defer the purchase and continue paying the rent.

ontinue paying the rent.

Mr. HOWARD, of Michigan opposed the amendment If the purchase was to be made he thought it should be done as soon as possible, and the further payment of ren

and western states the expense of the post states that a about a million of dollars per annum over the receipts. He did not make these statements with a view of com-plaining of this, but to show that the objection was without foundation, and that his constituents did not stand in the attitude of beggars at the hands of govern-The question being then taken on the amendment of Mr. TOOMBS obtained the floor.
Mr. TOOMBS obtained the floor.
Mr. JOHNSON, of Tennessee, submitted a substitute for the resolution of Mr. Bouzas, which he thought was based clearly upon what the President desired. The substitute was read as follows:

Resoled, that the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, requested to cause the heads of the various executive departments to submit e timates of the expenses of the government for he 360 Congress upon a basis not exceeding firty millions of dollars autualty exclusives of the public dobt and the interest thereon.

Mc. Veel. Tima is masch of the President's summal message as relates to a rediction of the expenditures of the government of the United States, which is in the following words, to wit: "I favite Congress to

The question being then taken on the amendment of Mr. Brancu, it was agreed to—ayes 79, noes 50.

Mr. LOVEJOY, of Illinois, moved to strike out the clause and for the safe-keeping of prisoners. 'He understood that that was meant to provide for the retention of fugitive slaves. He favored a strict construction of the constitution in that particular. If the fugitive slave law was binding at all the safe as to nermit the capture and it was binding only so far as to permit the capture and return of the fugitives. It was utterly abhorrent to the feelings of himself and of his constituents to be taxed for keeping the wretched fugitives until their cases were tried in the courts. For himself, when interrogated con tried in the courts. For himself, when interrogated con-cerning his individual sentiments, he would march right up to the confessional and tell them that when a fellow-being, be he black or white, came to his door imploring food and shelter, he would never refuse it. And if the demon of slavery should cross his threshold and forbid him, in the name of the law, he would set him at defiance in the name of his God.

Mr. JOHN COCHRANE, of New York, suggested that

McMeed. That so may have considering may million of do to reduction of the President's amunal message as release, so the government of the President's amunal message as release, so the government of the Use States, which is in the following words, to wit: "I laying Congress institute a rigid scriptary to accordant whether the expense in the departments cannot be still further reduced, and I promise the all the aid in my power in pursuing the investigation," he refers to the Committee on Finance, and that said committee are hereby a structed, after few conferring with and obtaining all "aid" and it formulous from the President and heads of the department as indicated in the President's message, to report a bill reforming, as far as possible, all abuses, if any, in the application of the appropriation made by Congress for the support of the various departments, and which will reduce the expensitures to an houset, rigid, economical of the continuous properties. Mr. JOHN COCHMANS, or New York, auggested that the clause should be so amended as to read "for the safe keeping of free prisoners." [Laughter.]

Mr. PHELPS, of Missouri, thought that the amendment of the gentleman from Hillionis would, if adopted, constitute him a general jail deliverer of all kinds of On motion by Mr. BROWN, the further consideration of the subject was postponed until to-morrow at one

riminals, without exception.

Mr. SINGLETON, of Mississippi, said that since the The Senate resumed the unfinished business of yester-day, being the bill from the House of Representatives in relation to a railroad along Pennsylvania avenue, in the member from Illinois had acknowledged himself to have assisted in the stealing of slaves, he regarded him as a disgrace to this body; he had no doubt that the memper's futher was engaged in this very traffic which he was now so velicimently denouncing.

Other amendments having been acted upon—
On motion of Mr. PHELPS, of Missouri, the committee city of Washington.

Mr. HUNIER moved to postpone all prior orders for

rose, and the bill, together with the amendments, was re-ported to the House. The amendments were then read and voted on.

APPROPRIATION FOR CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE.

The question being first taken on the amendment pro-osed by the committee to strike out the following approthickles, Shomons, and Thomson of New Jersey—22.

The question was stated on the amendment of Mr.
DAVIS, which gives this franchies to the Metropolitan
Lailroad Company, with an additional section, that it
hall not be lawful for the board of directors of the Mepriations—

"For Congressional Globe, and binding the same, forty-nine thousand three lumited and thirty-three dollars and thirty-two couts.

"For reporting proceedings, eighteen thousand and forty-six dol-

the amendment was concurred in-yeas 79, nays 79-the

snau not be fawful to the bears of directors of the Me-tropolitan Railroad Company to declare any dividend to their stockholders out of the earnings of this branch of their road in the city of Washington until their main road from Georgetown to the connexion of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, near the Point of Bocks in Maryland, shall SPEAKER voting in the affirmative.

Mr. CLARK, of New York, moved to reconsider the ote last taken.

Mr. BURNETT moved to lay the motion to reconside

be ready for public use.
The amendment was agreed to—yeas 23, nays 21—as upon the table: not agreed to yeas 77, nays 85.

rejected — yeas 76, nays 85—as follows: al, Phipatricz, Foot, Gwin, Houston, Johnson of Tennessee, Jones Ialiory, Mason, Pearce, Pugh, Reid, Shields, Südell, Toombs, Ward Maliory, Mason, Pearce, Pugh, Reid, Shields, Shield, Toombs, Ward and Tules—23

NAYS—Messrs Allen, Bayard, Bigler, Broderick, Brown, Cameron Chandler, Clark Dixon, Doolittle, Darkee, Halo, Hardin, Harlan, Iver non, Kennedy, King, Seward, Sammons, Thomson of New Jersy, and Wilson—21.

cjected—yeas 76, nays 85—ns follows:

YASS—Messrs. Andersen, Atkins, Avery, Barksdale, Bonham
Soyce, Bryan, Bornett, Clark of Connection, Cark of New York
Jay, Cobb, John Cechrane of New York, Cafex, Corning, Cox
Yaige of North Carolina, Crawferd, Carry, Bavdson, Davis of In
ana, Bordell, Edmundson, Fanikher, Foby, Garnett, Gartrell
litiner, groesbeck, Harlan, Hill, Hopkins, Houston, Jackson, Jewett
offices of Penneylvama, McRee, Marchali of Illinois, Mazon, Matteson
idaymard, Miles, Millor, Moore, Morgan, Palmer, Parker, Pendleton
Patti, Peyton, Powell, Ruffis, Russell, Sandelgo, Reales, Searing
Shay of Illinois, Shaw of North Carolina, Sherman of Ohio, Sherma
New York, Singleton, Smith of Illinois, Smith of Yinginia, Stantior
tephens, Stevenson, Taibot, Taylor of New York, Tompkins, Trippi
Cladorswood, Vallandigham, Vance, Waldron, Wilson, and Worter
tyke—76. Mr. BROWN thought it would be well to let the bill pass and go back to the House, where the friends of the measure would strike out the amendment.

Mr. WH SON said the bill in its present form was unjust, and he wished to record his vote against it.

Mr. CHANDLER believed the road never could or would be built under the present bill. The Metropolitan Railroad Company he regarded as a grand humbug, who had been beggars at the doors, of Congress for years, and he would not vote for any bill placing the matter in their hands.

(ke-76. NAYS-Mesara Abbott, Adrain, Bennett, Bingham, Bliss, Bocot wie, Henneh, Brayton, Buffinton, Burlugume, Burne, Case, Cask NAY — Benzich, Brayton, Buffinton, Burlingatine, Burne, Case, Caski, andfoo, Clark of Missouri, Clawson, Clark B. Gochrane of New Yord points, Crayin, Cartie, Bavas of Maryland, Pavis of Mississippi, David Manaschusette, Bavis of Jowa, Bawes, Bean, Dewart, Dimmis odd, Durfee, Farneworth, Flerence, Factor, Gildings, Gildandesch, Goddon, Granger, Greenwood, Gregg, Grow, Hall of Old. Gooch, Goodwin, Granger, Greenwood, Gregg, Grow, Hall of Ohic Haskin, Hickman, Hodges, Horiun, Howard, Jenkins, Jones of Ten nessee, Keim, Keisey, Knapp, Landy, Leach, Leidy, Lovejoy, Marshal of Kentucky, Montgomery, Morrill, Morris of Pennsylvanis, Morse of Maine, Murray, Nicholo, Ohin, Phelps of Missouri, Watch, Watch, Ward, Washburn of Wiscomein, Wachburne of Illineis, Watken, Ward, Washburn of Wiscomein, Wachburne of Illineis, Washburn of Maine and Whiteley.—85. YEAS Messrs Bright, Brown, Cheenut, Clay, Chingman, Critten-en, Davis, Dixon, Poshitle, Burkee, Flich, Fitzpatrick, Foot, Gwin,

After which, on motion, the House adjourned

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

TUESDAY, February 8, 1859.

On motion of Hon. Reverdy Johnson, Thos. Ewing, jr., esq., of Kansas, Josiah McRoberts, esq., of Illinois, and Rob't H. Smith, esq., of Alabama, were admitted attorneys and counsellors of this court. No quo um being present, Mr. DAVIDSON, of Louis-iana, moved that there be a call of the House. The question being taken, the call was agreed to, when all further proceedings under the call were dispensed with On motion of Hon. T. Polk, John H. Rankin, esq.

Missouri, was admitted an attorney and count No. 16. Thos. Magnire, claimant of the steamer Go hish, appellant, of Stephen Card. Appeal from the cir-suit court United States for the district of California. Mr. Justice Nelson delivered the opinion of the court, reversing the decree of the said circuit court with costs, tion instructing the Committee on Commerce so to amend the act of August 30th, 1852, providing for the better security of passengers on steam vessels, as to provide for the appointment of a local inspector at Evansville, In-diana, and to report by bill or otherwise; which was

No. 62. John Pemberton, Liquidator of the Merchant financing Company, appellant, rs. Edward Lockett at al.
The argument of this cause was commenced by Mr. Brent
for the appellant; continued by Mr. Bradley for the appellees, and by Mr. Reverdy Johnson for the appellant.
Adjourned until to morrow 11 o' clack. Mr. FAULKNER, of Virginia, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill to pay to the State of Missouri the amount expended by that State in repelling the attacks of the Ceange Indians; which was referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union and ordered to be printed.

Also, from the same committee, reported adversely to the memorials of Dr. Israel Moses and James Canavan; which were laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

od remanding the cause with directions to dismiss th

COURT OF CLAIMS.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1859 Mary Reeside, admx., es. The United States. In this are Mr. Gillett United States Solicitor, replied to Mr. coper; and, concluding at 3 o'clock, the court advanced to 11 o'clock to-morrow, a. m.

THE VICTORIA BRIDGE across the St. Lawrence, at Mon-

of Eliza A. Connell, wife of Fatrick Connell, and it was laid upon the table.

Also, from the same committee, reported a resolution directing the Third Auditor of the Treasury, preliminary to the final settlement of the accounts of citizens of Oregon and Washington Territories for services rendered in the years eighteen hundred and fifty-five and eighteen hundred and fifty-six in repelling Indian hostilities, to examine the vouchers in reference to those accounts, and en made a report to the House on the first Monday in Decenber next of the amounts due according to the rule laid down by the committee, which includes only army pay to those who volunteered under territorial authority, and which provides that there shall be only single pay, and that supplies, ignosportation, &c., should be paid for with regard to the number of the troops and the prices current at that time, &c. The Victoria Bridge across the St. Lawrence, at Montreal, will be ready for use during the present year. It consists of twenty-five rivetted wrought-iron boxes or 'tubes,'' each 242 feet long, with the exception of the centre span, which is 330 feet; hence the length of the tube is 6,600 feet, approached by embanking to the Montreal end being 1,200 feet, the southern shore of 806 feet, which, including the abutments, make a total of 9,084 feet, or 12 miles party. The abutments are at the base each 278 feet long, divided into cells of 24 feet, with intervening tie walls of 5 feet, but at the top they correspond exactly with the length of the tube \$42 feet in length—and, indeed, are carried up to the same height, the cells being filled with gravel. To resist the thrust of the ice both the abutments and piers are furnished with a cutwater, which meets the pier proper about thirty feet about summer water, the whole height of the abutment being 36 feet above summer water, the centre pier being 60 feet; hence the bride rises in a grade of 1 in 132, or 46 feet to the mile, the centre span being a piers are but 16 feet. These dimensions are namediately illnot the girder, are at the foundation the immediately illnot the girder, are at the foundation the piers are but 22 feet in width, and at summer water 16 and that supplies, "Anaportation, &c., should be paid for with regard to the number of the troops and the prices current at that time, &c.

After a brief discussion between a series. LANE of Oregon Territory, STEVENS of Washington Territory, STANTON of Ohio, and CURTIS of Iowa-Mr. LANE moved to amend the resolution so that ca. holdier that has served in Oregon and Washington Territories should be paid one hundred and thirty dollars in lieu of transportation; pending which—

Mr. OLIN, of New York, moved to postpone the further consideration of the resolution until the report of Captain Cramm could be transmitted to the House and printed. maining purpose the girder, in at the foundation the immediately unos the girder, in at the foundation the immediately unos the will and at summer water 16 piers are but 22 feet in width, and at summer water 16 piers are but 22 feet in width, and at summer of 000, ther consideration of the resolution until the report of feet. In round figures the heider will consist of \$0.00. Captain Cramm could be transmitted to the House and printed.

Mr. LANE called for the previous question upon his amendment; and the previous question being sustained, the amendment was rejected.

Mr. Lane called for the previous question upon his amendment; and the previous question being sustained, the amendment was rejected.

WASHINGTON CITY.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1869.

DEMOCRATIC HOUSE CAUCUS We are requested to announce that a meeting of the democratic members of the House of Representatives will be held in the hall of the House of Repreentatives this evening at seven o'clock.

The call is made at the instance of more than seventy-five members.

THE PUBLIC EXPENDITURES.

There is a mania for retrenchment in the public ive economy which does not begin with mastering the details of the subject which is to be retrenched, let us ascertain with precision what the expenditures of the government are. Those of the fiscal year 1858, which ended on the 30th of last June, were larger than usual on account of some extraordinary charges which were brought that year upon the treasury; and it will therefore be safe to take those expenditures as the basis of our examination, pointing out, as they do, by exaggeration the true subjects of retrenchment.

The gross payments by the treasury during the Of these there was paid on the public debt 9,684,537

This latter-stated expenditure consisted of two classes of outlay-viz: ordinary and extraordinary. In order, therefore, to get the ordinary-that is to say, the current expenditures for administering the government, let us deduct the extraordinary-that is to say, those which were made on objects of permanent construction, or such as do not appertain to the current expenses of administration. There were also paid during the last year for expenditures of previous years, provided for in several deficiency bills, some two and a half millions, chiefly in the post office and army service; but for them we will make no deductions. The extraordinary appropriations other than these, were-besides many smaller items which we will not stop to name-as follows: For expenditures on account of-

ш	t or or bearing and and	
ij	The Coast Survey	\$436,
d	Bounties paid to several States	215,
	Construction of public buildings, &c	4,197
	Pensions paid	1,218,
H	Arms for militia	361.
	Fortifications	2,667,
d	Constructing roads	147
d	Rivers and harbors	429.
d	New steam vessels	841.
	Armories, arsenals, &c	1,443,
	Naval ordnance, equipments, &c	3,394,
	The Mint establishment	613.
1	The Mint Cancensiment.	ALCOHOLD STORY
	A section of the Property and the property of the Property of	15,967,
•	TO THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY OF	water and

If we deduct this aggregate from the seventy-one millions paid from the treasury during the year in question, exclusive of payments on account of the public debt, we will have the following result: Payments in 1858, exclusive of public debt--\$71,852,156 Payments not chargeable to current expenses 15,967,536

Current expenditures----- 55,884,614 In applying the pruning knife of retrenchment, the regards of Congress will have to be turned chiefly to the items composing this aggregate of fifty-five millions. The greater part of the sixteen millions of extraordinary appropriations which we

can of course be lopped off without ceremony; but we should still have some sixty millions left, and it must chiefly be among the items comprising the \$55,884,614 we have above eliminated, that the objects of retrenchment will be found.

Now it seems to us that the informal committees that have been commissioned by meetings of members to ascertain the much-desired items in question have rather illustrated "how not to do" what they went doing. Economy, like charity, ought to begin of course at home; for that economy is most judicious which is exerted on details with which the persons practising it are most familiar. For instance, there would be an evident impropriety in legislators their native land exerting their skill in economy too exclusively on the salaries and pay of our naval and army officers, many of whom are buffeting with hardship and privation on the solitudes of the ocean or the desolations of the plains. It is well known that the same talents and learning produce in other walks of life higher compensation than is received by these officers; and it is notorious that they can accumulate nothing for old age or growing families from their pay. Educated to their professions, they are thereby unfitted for the avocations of civil life, and cannot, therefore, resign positions which entail penury upon the desonations of the desonate dust, brought a San Francisco paper of the 31st of December, which, although stopping a day or two at Salt Lake City, made the trip through from the Pacific to St. Joseph on the 31st of December, which, although stopping a day or two at Salt Lake City, made the trip through from the Pacific to St. Joseph on the 31st of December, which, although stopping a day or two at Salt Lake City, made the trip through from the Pacific to St. Joseph on the 31st of December, which, although stopping a day or two at Salt Lake City, made the trip through from the Pacific to St. Joseph on the 31st of December, which, although stopping a day or two at Salt Lake City, made the trip through from the Pacific to St. Joseph on the 31st of Lot. therefore, resign positions which entail penury upon them, to engage in the pursuits of civil life. There seems indeed to be a peculiar harshness and injus. tice in applying the pruning knife too trenchantly to the salaries of the officers of establishments, which were founded by Washington, and which can only be discarded when we discard the wise maxims of prudence that he engrafted upon the policy of the coun-

It seems to us, that if members are sincere in their purpose of instituting a sound economy in the public administration, it would be best manifested if they commenced it in their own department of the government. It seems to us that the subject of congressional expenditure presents a most interesting department for the exercise of the pruning-knife. The expenses of federal legislation, compared with those which attend the legislation of the States, present a most striking contrast. Take a single example—that of one of the States nearest the seat of federal government.

The Virginia legislature, which consists of two hundred members, expends in a year about one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, including all incidental costs and charges of whatever name and charactor. Measured by this standard, the expenses of Congress, which consists of three hundred members, ought to be, including all contingencies, about two hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars—certainty not more than double that amount, or \$550,000 They were, however, during the fiscal year 1858, a moderate year, as follows:

Cost of the franking privilege to the Post Of-	\$4,953,92	
fice Department	1,500,000	
Deduct expenditures if on double the Virginia standard	6,083,52	
	550,000	
Margin for retreschment	5,533,523	

lators, for a session of one hundred and twenty days, is \$106,000. Double the length of the session and make the average distance travelled ter times asgreat, for three hundred members of Congress, and their pay and mileage on the same standard would be \$438,000. We therefore deduce the following

statement: Actual pay and mileage of Congress for a long session. \$1,559,618
What it would be if on the Virginia standard 438,000 Margin for economy-____

We are not to be understood as recommending such a system of retrenchment. We are only applying some obvious reflections on the subject to that expenditures; and as there can be no wise or effect- portion of the public expenditures with which members are personally most familiar.

It seems to us that Congress has been very awk ward from the beginning of the present session in conducting its policy of economy. One of the first decisive things which one of its branches did was to pass the pension bill, which it is variously estimated will draw out of the treasury from fifty to a hundred and fifty millions of dollars, creating an annual charge upon the treasury of eight or ten millions, which is equivalent to a funded capital of \$150, 000,000. One of the next decisive things the same body did was to pass a homestead bill granting away the public lands to all settlers, completely stripping them of market value, and dissipating a source of revenue to the treasury which has been equal during the fast twelve or twenty years to an average sum of \$6,000,000 per annum. This income represents another funded capital of \$100,-000,000 voted away; and thus we have the remarks ble fact of a branch of Congress commencing the session by voting away at one fell dash funds representing a capital of \$200,000,000 or \$250,000,000 and then turning with microscopic zeal upon the monthly pay of subordinate officers and clerks of the government. There is an inconsistency in all this which is calculated to excite especial wonder.

We are glad to observe, however, that more jus views of what constitutes economy, and a more just conception of the proper ways and means of effecting retrenchment, are beginning to assert their sway; and we are encouraged to believe that the legislation of the session will yet be appropriate to the exigencies of the country.

TRAVELLING IN THE WILDERNESS.

(From the Red River correspondent of the Toronto Mirror.) The Sisters of Charity, who left Montreal on the 17th of November, arrived at the Red river on the 28th of the month following. The Sisters were received by Bishop Tache with every demonstration of joy and affection. From Pembina, which was the first habitation they came to after passing the vast prairie desert, and in which they lodged in a house occupied by a community of Sisters of Providence, they were drawn by carriages and horses into Red river settlement. The bells were rung, and there was a most cloquent dispourse by the bishop. On the journey the Sisters met with no molestation from the Indians, or any attacks or assaults of any kind. During the early part of their journey from St. Paul, however, they were most thoroughly drenched through with rain, and were compelled to remain so, sitting in their charettas until dried by the sun. Tins, pots, and kettles were hung around the vehicles, and the noise they made as the eogagears progressed onward was anything but harmonious and pleusing. Each evening they chose a camping ground, generally in the shelter of a hillock, and after putting up the tent, lighting the fire, and cooking the supper of "herbs," they said evening payers all together.

The Sisters felt the faith reanimated in their breasts. The Sisters of Charity, who left Montreal on the 17th

gether.

The Sisters felt the faith reanimated in their breasts, as they prayed thus in the face of Nature, which spoke to them of the Bon Dieu (to good God) more eloquently then which, if we take the description of one of the travellers, was by no means a very comfortable one. It consisted of one end of a large coverlid spread underneath, with a pillow over it, and the other end spread over the sleepers. The most unpleasant someon connected with the many nights they pursed on the ocean-like expanse of the prairies. ries, is the frequency of nocturnal visits from snakes insisted upon being partakers of the warmth of the At the river Sale, three leagues from the Cathedral of Red river, the Sisters dined with Rev. Pere Lotemys and two other Sisters who came to meet them. Here they found also Brother Anselmo, who teaches a school of the Christian doctrine for the children of the Indians and other settlers. After dinner they proceeded to the end of their journey, as stated above. There is one fact, the mention of which does honor to the patriotism of these heroic women—it is, that when in the midst of the desert, their hearts turned to "Canada, our home," and the tears fell from their eyes as they remembered the happy scenes of

TO CALIFORNIA VIA SALT LAKE

(From the St. Louis Builty News of Feb. 4.) The Utah mail that arrived at St. Joseph on the 31st

that city.
We think, ourselves, that the route via Salt Lake is a

very good one in pleasant weather; but during bad weather, which prevails in the mountains six months of the year, the El Paso route can have no competitor.

PARIS NEWSPAPERS -The following statistics of the most important publications of the Paris press are translated from a newspaper of that city. "The Seele has a circulation (daily) of 36,500; the Constitutionnel, 26,000 the Patrie, 25,000; the Tresse, 21,000; the Mondeur, 15, the Patrie, 25,000; the Press, 21,000; the Monileur, 15,000; the Débats, 9,000; the Univers, 8,000; the Pays 8,000; the Courrier de Paris, 4,000; the Courrier de Paris, 4,000; the 8,000; the Union, 5,200; the Courtee de Paries, 4,000; the Gazette de France, 3,200; the Gazette des Tribunaux, 1,900 the Droit, 1,800; the Charivari, (French Panch,) 1,800 These are all duly. Of the weekly, the Univers Illustration, 27,000; the Rinstration, 27,000; the Rinstration, 27,000; Revue des deux Mondes, 10,500; Figure, 9,000 tion, 27,000; Revus des deux Mondes, 10,500; Flyaro, 9,000; Journal Amusant, 8,900; Revus Contemporaine, 2,500; and the Artiste, 1,000. There are, besides, several commercial and financial journals, whose circulations are as follows: Credit Public, 7,000; Journal des Cheman de Fer, 5,000; Journal des Actionaries, 5,000; Lindustris, 5,000; and Semaine Financiere, 3,200. Total: fourteen dailies; eight weeklies; and five commercial and financial, making twenty-seven newspapers, with a combined circulation of over 72,000."

CURAN SYRABLES.—There are nineteen ocean steamers lying idle at New York, via Ariel, America, Atlantic, Adriatic, Baltic, Canada, Daniel Webster, Ericsson, Paicon, Georgia, Josephine, North Star, Northern Light, Ohio, Ocean Queen, Victoria, Vanderbilt, St. Louis, and Star of the West, not one of which has been employed during the winter, or is likely to be, except the America and Canada, which are undergoing repairs at Hunter's Point, previous to being placed on the route between New Orleans and some of the Mexican ports. The three ships of the Varsderbilt line to Europe will probably resume their trips next spring. The Northern Light and Star of the West, possibly, may sail shortly for the Isthmus. The Ocean Queen is understood to be getting leady for the Pacific.

Pay, mileage, and confingencies \$3,683,523
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THE DUTY OF CONGRESS.

(From the Beston Duily Herald of Feb. 5-) (From the Bestia Lufy Hersell of i.e. 5.).

There are but four weeks before the present as sion of Congress expires. It cannot sit after the 4th of March next, and they that compose it will be then like any other citizens: But now it is the high council of the nation, the only law-making power, the object to which the binaness of the country turns with expectations and languishing interests with hopes. It is the repository of momentous powers, and its voice is potent to speak into being measures which shall advance the country or plunge; it in disastrous troubles. There they nit for only a short time longer—these few hundred men who compose the Congress—with the prespective of a mation de-

a short time longer—these few hundred man who com-pose the Congress—with the prosperity of a nation de-pending upon and awaiting their action. What is their duty under the circumstances?

Far be it from us to suppose that there is a man who represents a constituency in the Capitol who does not know what the country needs, who does not know what the happiness and prosperity of the Union require of Con-gress to do. But, unfortunately, men sent to perform gress to do. But, unfortunately, men sent to perform national service suffer theunelves to lose sight of the great work for which they were sent to be governed by motives of short-sighted and temperary policy, of party, and to be led away by questions the presence of which is an intrusion upon legitimate congressional business; which simply serve to distract and to draw away atten-tion from great and invocation. tion from great and important concerns; which are only settled to suit some special private end, and which never ought to have been admitted upon a national arena where they have no rightful place. It is to these causes we are to ascribe so much pecious time lost and worse than lost by the present Congress. May its last days be more profitable to the country than its first have been, and may the inexorable hand of time which anbeen, and may the inexorable hand of time which announces the fleeting moments of Congress find its every
member engaged in high and honorable equilation to do
their duty and their whole duty, faithfully and scatlessly,
to their country, their whole country
There are questions of pressing weight to be passed
upon; there are principles in which the honor of the
country is concerned to be enunciated with the official
voice of Congress; there are doctrines to be declared.

under which the Territories may be organized on broad and strong foundations, and domestic and local questions which have not, nor cannot have, a national bearing may which have not, nor cannot have, a national bearing may be thrust back to their own proper limits. What sacrifices have been made, what time has been lost, what ill-feeling has been engendered, what perils have been encountered, by dwelling upon questions in the nation which the constitution expressly declares to be confined to the States. The day, however, for the insue folly has passed, or is likely to pass away before an increasing score of imperative duties to a common country. The great, broad, comprehensive, constitutional, national, union doctrine that the people in each State and Territory, and they alone, may determine upon their constitutions and local alone, may determine upon their constitutions and local laws is the great pacificating doctrine to be established with, and recognised as, the fundamental law of the with, and recognised as, the fundamental law of the Union. Had this doctrine been abided by what a catalogue of evils might have been avoided. It is the duty of Congress, in the few remaining days that are left for it, to recognise this principle practically by throwing aside all questions that militate against it. We have mentioned this subject, first, because it lays

recognise this principle practically by throwing aside all questions that militate against it.

We have mentioned this subject, first, because it lays at the foundation of the causes which have intercepted fegislation and diverted congressional section from its proper path. But there are other subjects of immension interest which demand immediate care. The necessities of the government are great; the expenditures are heavy, while the business of the country is struggling upward and some of the producing interests are languishing for a proper recognition by government. It would be useless to vaste time to inquire into causes which have brought us to this state of things: worse than useless to criminate and recriminate and waste time in words which ought to be consecrated to acts. It is enough that the government and important branches of business are embarrassed and need relief. It is no time to discuss abstract questions. Prompt and energetic action to remove the evids that exist is the plain dictate of duty. And that particitism and devotion to the public good, which we doubt not yet remain in the national councils, and without whick the republic would be always in danger, should prompt men in authority, whatever their position, to be easiled that the convertions and their equilities adort a local process of the sixth infantry are also at Benicia, viz: Company I, Captain Whaton. Company D, which passed through Santa Rosa some time since; is now in Red Wood Valley, just above Capello, with the probability for the winter.

The Dallas (Texas) Herald has heard of Major Van Donn's company. It is 115 miles neith of Rod river, and prompt men in authority, whatever their position, to lay aside their opposition and their enmitties, adopt a spirit of conciliation, unite upon the common platform of spirit of conciliation, unite upon the common platform of the common good, and agree to measures that, while they will relieve the government, will also relieve the suffer-ing business community. A tariff for revenue with inci-dental protection is a basis upon which all sections ought to be willing to unite. The time before Congress is yet sufficient to establish this principle to meet present exiencies.

During the interim of Congress great events may trans

pire in reference to Cuba, Mexico, and the Central Amer-gress owes to the country to make an authoritative defi-nition of the Mouroe doctrine—which is sufficient to meet every case of European intervention on this continent. There is a necessity for this definition, since it has been attempted to show that the doctrine means nothing, is inapplicable, and that neither Monroe nor the statesmen of his day intended it to apply as the democratic party have applied and interpreted it. The enunciation by Congress of this doctrine in an authoritative way would carry weight and influence with it, and might put a stop to or weight and influence with it, and might put a stop to or modify in a great measure European intrigues on this continent. As for Cuba, it is the universal opinion of all statesmen that it gravitates to the United States, that its manifest destiny is annexation. The crisis may arrive suddenly, and when it comes we should be prepared for it. No man can tell how events now in progress in Europe, to be unmasked in a short time, may precipitate the question of Cuba to a speedy issue. The Executive Europe, to be unmasked in a short time, may precipitate the question of Cuba to a speedy issue. The Executive ought to feel that he has the strength of Congress to lean upon in dealing with this subject. It is one in which the people are deeply interested, but more especially the people of the North. They look upon Cuban annexation with hope, as a measure full of promise to the employment of their capital, their energy, and their enterprise. The zero of the constitution will be the conenterprise. The ægis of the constitution will be thrown over that gem of the sea and the Cuban slave trade will New markets will be opened for all our northern products and manufactures, and a general impetus will be given to commerce and enterprise that will open pros-perous eras, such as those which followed the acquisition of Louisiana and California.

We shall have more to say upon these topics at another

MATRIMONIAL.—The Philadelphia Ledger has discovered that there is a heavy increase in the number of old maids, and that the number is augmenting sadly every year. With an increase of old maids of course comes an increase of bachelors. The causes of this extended life of single blessedness, or of single misery, as fancy or fact may choose to consider it, are mainly attributed to erroneous ideas of living. Many young men have not the courage to meet the expenses of supporting a family, and are often deterred from marriage by a positive apprehension of want.

EPIDEMIC SORE THROAT -Dr. Willard read a paper the subject of the sore throat epidemic before the New York State Medical Society. The first marked case occurred last April, since which time there have been 2,000 curred last April, since which time there have been 2,000 cases and 1.15 deaths—all but three of whom were children, and most of them under 12 years of age. It was most prevalent in October and November. He reports a case as having occurred on the 31st uit. It may, therefore, be deemed still among us. In thirteen families, two died; in three families, three; in one family, four.

An Unnatural Munder John Morris was mandered ecently at Springfield, Robertson county, Ky.; and his wife and son, the latter a youth of seventeen summers, have been arrested for the bloody deed. Clother of the boy, stained with blood, were found in the well on the premises. Two stabs were found on the old man. The motive for the perpetration of this unnatural crime is supposed to have grown out of an intention of Mr. Mor-ris to make over to an elder son, by a former wife, a small

Counterfeit Bank Notes, -- The Massachusetta legisla ture has made a grant of of \$2,500 a year, for ten years, to an association of banks for the suppression of counterfeit bank-notes. Photography is now used to reproduce bank-bills with great success.

Legal Reunion.—Arrangements are being made for a social reunion, at Columbus, of the members of the bar, in Ohio, which will probably take place some time next month. The object is to afford the members of the legal profession throughout the State an opportunity of extending their personal acquaintance with each other, and if the first gathering be a successful one, to make it in annual afform.

Old copper coin of France has recently been withdrawn from circulation, to the amount of 48,511,709 francs, and replaced by bronze pieces, bearing the head of the present Emperor, the total of the new currency being 48,500,000 francs. The proportion of gold to silver currency in France is, as 15 5 to 1; of gold to bronze, as 310 to 1; and of silver to bronze, as 20 to 1.

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS.

Col. Tall. P. Shaffner, the telegraph projector at writer, accidentally fell down stairs at Worcaster, Mass a few evenings since, and fractured one of his arms. Garey Hull, csq., whose mills are located near Oakland, Alleghany county, Md., has contracted with and is now furnishing the government of Cuba with a large num-ber of railroad splice-blocks.

Geo. E. Deneale, esq., who was on Friday afternoon honorably acquitted in Staunton of the second charge on which he had been lately arrested, is how in Richmond relative to the matter against his son.

Gen. Wm. Walker was initiated into the Roman Cath-olic Church, at the Cathedral in Mobile, on the 31st ult. He was rearred after the stenitest sect a F. abyterian, and, we have heard, prepared himself for the services of the pulpit in that denomination.

Dr. John Shelby died on the night of the 26th ult., at his mansion in Edgefield, opposite Nashville, Tenn. Dr. Shelby was distinguished in the military and civil history of the county, and died at a ripe old age. Rev. Bishop Burns, who left this country for Africa in

the packet ship Mary Caroline Steyens, has arrived at Sierra Leone, on his way to Monrovia, and writes from that place on the 10th of December. He is well. Ray Wm A Dod, (brother of the late memorable Prof. Dod.) pastor of the 2d Presbyterian church at New Brunswick, and Professor of Architecture in the College, has resigned his esclesiastical connection with the Presbyterian church, and will connect himself with the

Episcopal church. Mr. Belmont has ordered from Palmer, the sculp tor, a bust of Commodore Perry, which is, in its present half amished condition, eliciting high praise, and will be worthy of the memory of a man who took this country's name and fame to the Orient, and gave to the sealed doors of Japan that opening blow which the older nation

doors of Japan that opening blow which the older nations of Europe are repeating.

Col. Thomas M. Nash, of Coahoma, died on the 11th instant. Col. Nash formerly represented Coahoma county in the legislature, and became famous as the author of the celebrated resolutions of censure against Governor Foote, which were introduced into the legislature in 1851.

Dickens lately read his "Christmas Carol" at Hastings England, when, at its close, the effect upon one of the hearers—a miserly, covetous, rich old gentleman—was such that he at once gave £2,000 to be divided between three useful benevolent institutions belonging to the

Hon. Sherrard Clemens, in a letter in the Wheeling In telligencer, says he is willing to submit his case to fairly-organized convention, but he intimates that the movement had previously been unfavorable to him, and suggests that the convention proposed for the 17th February be postponed to the 3d May.

mary be postponed to the ad May.

Mrs. Anna Cooper, (see Harris,) now a resident of Cincinnati, and a dweller in the immediate vicinity for several years, but formerly of New Jersey, claims to be a lineal descendant of Sir Francis Drake, who died in Englished the secondary of t

The Dallas (Texas) Herald has heard of Major Van Dorn's company. It is 115 miles nerth of iked river, and upwadds of 100 west of Fort Arbuckle. His command consists of seven companies of cavalry and one of infantry. They are constantly on the scout. A party of government surveyors have been settling the lines of the Indian territory, and they find Captain Marcy's line forty miles too far east. This will throw the surveys for the central too far east. This will throw the surveys for the central road into the Indian territory, if the last survey is confirmed. The same paper says that at last accounts Major Palmer, U.S. A., with two companies of cavalry and two pieces of ordnance, from Fort Belknap, was at the Drazos agency, to resist every incursion on the Indian re-

GLEANINGS FROM THE MAILS.

The Fisher benefit in Mobile produced one thousand follows net for the family of the late lamented Charles J. 3. Fisher.

The mayor of Cincinnati has had a census of the drink ing saloens taken, showing a total of sixteen hundred and eighty-eight.

and eighty-eight.

The Galveston Civilian, of the 24th, has a letter of the 1st, from El Paso, which reports several Indian depredations in that neighborhood.

The New York Shipping List states that an oil company of that city has purchased, in Scotland, forty thousand tons of coal for manufacturing purposes. The Rolling Mill at Atlanta, we learn, is now in operation, and has re-run a good deal of light wormout iron into new heavy rails, costing the State half price. They

At Springfield, Illinois, an enormous fraud on that State has just come to light, the Fund Commissioner having paid out to ex Governor Matteson \$109,000 in bogus

are now being laid down at certain points.

The whole subject of increasing the tolls on coal on the Chesapeake and Ohio canal is to come up for action at a meeting of the Maryland Board of Commissioners of Public Works, to be held in a short time.

The doctors of the New York dispensaries are very clever, and must get good wages. According to a pub-lished statement they "treated" 9,460 poor people during the month of January.

The Bullion Bank, for some time in agitation in New York city, is understood to be so far organized that it will soon go into operation. The board of directors is complete, and a selection of president will soon be made.

The valuation of Boston in 1858 exceeded that of the entire States of Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont. It was one hundred millions more than that of the city of Philadelphia, and nearly thrice that of Baltimore. The Dallas Herald learns that the company that killed

the friendly Indians in Palo Pinto county, on the 27th ultimo, atterwards hunted up the notorious outlaw and horse-thief, Jo. Walker, so well known on the western frontier, and killed him. Over two thousand shares of the capital stock having

been subscribed, the Eastern Shore Railroad Company it be organized at Frincess Ann, Md., on the 22d inst The road to be built by the company is to connect will the Delaware railroad at the Maryland line.

A company has been organized in Dresden, Mus-kingum county, composed of several active business men, for the purpose of manufacturing oil from cannel coal, of which the hills in the neighborhood of the town on boll sides of the river are ful

A bill is pending in the Louizisiana legislature to lineense gambling houses in the city of New Orleans. It is proposed to tax each establishment so licensed eighteen thousand dollars; and that the funds thus accruing to the city treasury shall be distributed among the various charitable institutions of the city—Charity Hospital, Firemen's Charitable Association, New Orleans School of Medicine, Mechanics' Society, etc. A bill of this kind was introduced at the last session, but was defeated.

The Fall River Beacon understands that the Sons of The Fall River Reacon understands that the Sobs of Malta, in Massachusetts, have in contemplation the building of four fast-sailing clipper schooners or brigartines of about three hundred tons each, in every way adapted to be used as vessels-of-war if necessary. One is to be built in East Boston, one in Newburyport, one in Fairhaven, and one in Warren, R. I. This astounding intelligence needs confirmation.

The new steamship Yorktown, now in course of construction by W. H. Webb & Co., of New York, to run regularly between New York, Norfolk, City Point, and Richmond, in connexion with the Jamestown and Rossolte, in to be a nuperb vessel, and will be ready for sea in Jung or July. Her length of deck is 250 feet, breadth of beam 35 feet, depth of hold 19 feet, and tonnage 1,500. She is to be admirably fitted up for passengers and freight, and will prove a great acquisition to the line. Her model is a superb one.

EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS AND STATUA-RY — The third annual exhibition of a custion now open. Galleries on Pennsylvania and 41th streets.